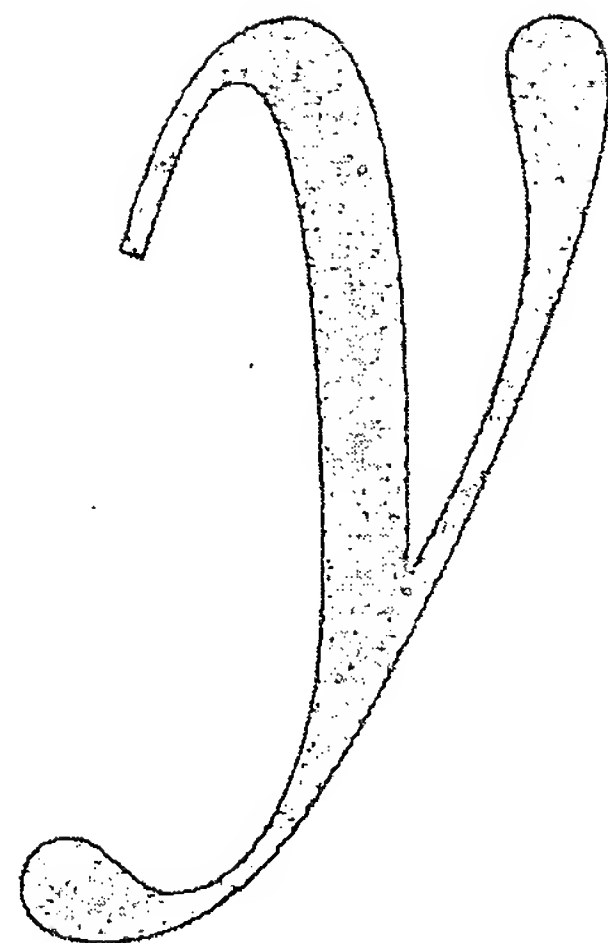
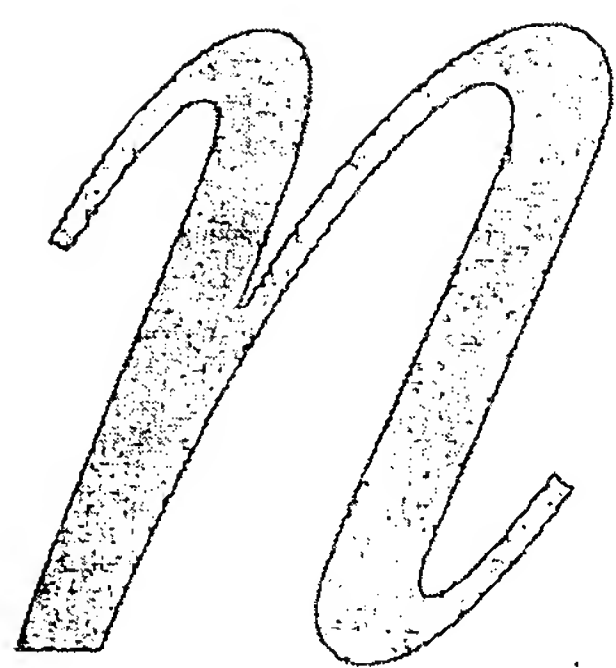




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for chewing. —*intr.* *Dentistry.* To close so that the cusps fit together. Used of the teeth of the upper and lower jaws. [Latin *occludere*: ob-, intensive pref.; see OB- + *claudere*, to close.] —*oc·clud'ent* *adj.*

oc·clud·ed front (ə-klŭd'ēd) *n.* *Meteorology.* The front formed when a cold front occludes a warm front.

oc·clu·sal (ə-klŭd'zəl, -səl) *adj.* Of or relating to occlusions of the teeth, especially the chewing or biting surfaces: *occlusal wear.*

oc·clu·sion (ə-klŭd'zhən) *n.* 1. *a.* The process of occluding. *b.* Something that occludes. 2. *Medicine.* An obstruction or a closure of a passageway or vessel. 3. *Dentistry.* The alignment of the teeth of the upper and lower jaws when brought together. 4. *Meteorology.* *a.* The process of occluding air masses. *b.* An occluded front. 5. *Linguistics.* Closure at some point in the vocal tract that blocks the flow of air in the production of an oral or a nasal stop. [From Latin *occlūsus*, past participle of *occludere*, to occlude. See OCCLUDE.]

oc·clu·sive (ə-klŭd'siv, -ziv) *adj.* Occluding or tending to occlude. —*occlusive* *n.* *Linguistics.* An oral or a nasal stop.

oc·cult (ə-kŭlt', ōk'ŭlt') *adj.* 1. Of, relating to, or dealing with supernatural influences, agencies, or phenomena. 2. Beyond the realm of human comprehension; inscrutable. 3. Available only to the initiate; secret: *occult lore.* See Synonyms at *mysterious*. 4. Hidden from view; concealed. 5. *a. Medicine.* Detectable only by microscopic examination or chemical analysis, as a minute blood sample. *b.* Not accompanied by readily detectable signs or symptoms: *occult carcinoma.* —*occult* *n.* Occult practices or techniques: *a student of the occult.* —*occult* (ə-kŭlt') *v.* —*cult·ed*, —*cult·ing*, —*cults*. —*tr.* 1. To conceal or cause to disappear from view. 2. *Astronomy.* To conceal by occultation: *The moon occulted Mars.* —*intr.* To become concealed or extinguished at regular intervals: *a lighthouse beacon that occults every 45 seconds.* [Latin *occultus*, secret, past participle of *occulere*, to cover over. See *kal-* in Appendix.] —*oc·cult'ly* *adv.* —*oc·cult'ness* *n.*

oc·cul·ta·tion (ŏk'ŭl-tā'shən) *n.* 1. The act of occulting or the state of being occulted. 2. *Astronomy.* *a.* The passage of a celestial body across a line between an observer and another celestial object, as when the moon moves between the earth and the sun in a solar eclipse. *b.* The progressive blocking of light, radio waves, or other radiation from a celestial source during such a passage. *c.* An observational technique for determining the position or radiant structure of a celestial source so occulted: *a lunar occultation of a quasar.* [Middle English *occultacion*, from Latin *occultātiō*, from *occultātus*, past participle of *occul-tāre*, frequentative of *occulere*, to conceal. See OCULT.]

oc·cult·ism (ə-kŭl'tiz'm, ōk'ŭl-) *n.* 1. The study of the supernatural. 2. A belief in occult powers and the possibility of bringing them under human control. —*oc·cult'ist* *n.*

oc·cu·pan·cy (ŏk'yə-pən-sē) *n.*, *pl.* —*cies*. 1. *a.* The act of occupying or the condition of being occupied. *b.* The state of being an occupant or a tenant. 2. *a.* The period during which one owns, rents, or uses certain premises or land. *b.* The use to which something occupied is put: *a building for commercial occupancy.* 3. *Law.* The act of taking possession of previously unowned property with the intent of obtaining the right to own it.

oc·cu·pant (ŏk'yə-pənt) *n.* 1. One that occupies a position or place: *the occupant of the honorary professorial chair; the occupants of a beehive.* 2. One who has certain legal rights to or control over the premises occupied; a tenant or an owner. 3. *Law.* One that is the first to take possession of something previously unowned.

oc·cu·pa·tion (ŏk'yə-pā'shən) *n.* *Abbr.* *occ.* 1. *a.* An activity that serves as one's regular source of livelihood; a vocation. *b.* An activity engaged in especially as a means of passing time; an avocation. 2. *a.* The act or process of holding or possessing a place. *b.* The state of being held or possessed. 3. *a.* Invasion, conquest, and control of a nation or territory by foreign armed forces. *b.* The military government exercising control over an occupied nation or territory. [Middle English *occupacioun*, from Old French *occupacion*, from Latin *occupātiō*, *occupātiōn-*, from *occupātus*, past participle of *occupāre*, to occupy. See OCCUPY.]

oc·cu·pa·tion·al (ŏk'yə-pā'shə-nəl) *adj.* Of, relating to, or caused by engagement in a particular occupation: *occupational hazards.* —*oc·cu·pa·tion·al·ly* *adv.*

occupational disease *n.* A disease, such as byssinosis or black lung, resulting from the conditions of a person's work, trade, or occupation.

occupational medicine *n.* The branch of medicine that deals with the prevention and treatment of diseases and injuries occurring at work or in specific occupations.

occupational therapy *n.* *Abbr.* *OT* The use of productive or creative activity in the treatment or rehabilitation of physically or emotionally disabled people. —*occupational therapist* *n.*

oc·cu·py (ŏk'yə-pī') *tr.v.* —*pi·ed*, —*py·ing*, —*pies*. 1. To fill up (time or space): *a lecture that occupied three hours.* 2. To dwell or reside in. 3. To hold or fill (an office or a position). 4. To seize possession of and maintain control over by or as if by conquest. 5. To engage, employ, or busy (oneself). [Middle English *occupien*, alteration of Old French *occupier*, from Latin *occupāre*, to seize: ob-, intensive pref.; see OB- + *capere*, to take; see *kap-* in Appendix.] —*oc·cu·pi'er* *n.*

oc·cur (ə-kŭr') *intr.v.* —*curred*, —*cur·ring*, —*curs*. 1. To take place; come about. See Synonyms at *happen*. 2. To be found to

exist or appear: *Heavy rains occur during a summer monsoon.* 3. To come to mind: *The idea never occurred to me.* [Latin *occurrere*: ob-, toward; see OB- + *currere*, to run; see *kars-* in Appendix.]

oc·cur·rence (ə-kŭr'əns) *n.* 1. The act or an instance of occurring. 2. Something that takes place. —*oc·cur'rent* *adj.*

SYNONYMS: *occurrence, happening, event, incident, episode, circumstance.* These nouns all refer to something that takes place or comes to pass. *Occurrence* and *happening* are the most general: *an everyday occurrence; a happening of no great importance.* *Event* usually signifies a notable occurrence: *The events of the day are reported on the evening news.* "Great events make me quiet and calm; it is only trifles that irritate my nerves" (Victoria). *Incident* may apply to a minor occurrence: *Errors are inescapable incidents in the course of scientific research.* The term may also refer to a distinct event of sharp identity and significance: *His debut at Carnegie Hall was the first of a succession of exciting incidents in his life.* An *episode* is an incident in the course of a progression or within a larger sequence: *"Happiness was but the occasional episode in a general drama of pain"* (Thomas Hardy). *Circumstance* in this comparison denotes a particular incident or occurrence: *"What schoolboy of fourteen is ignorant of this remarkable circumstance?"* (Macaulay).

o·cean (ŏ'shən) *n.* 1. *Abbr.* *oc.* The entire body of salt water that covers more than 70 percent of the earth's surface. 2. Often *Ocean.* *Abbr.* *O, O., Oc.* Any of the principal divisions of the ocean, including the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian oceans, their southern extensions in Antarctica, and the Arctic Ocean. 3. A great expanse or amount: *"that ocean of land which is Russia"* (Henry A. Kissinger). [Middle English *oceane*, from Old French, from Latin *ōceanus*, from Greek *Ōkeanos*, the god Oceanus, a great river encircling the earth.]

o·cean·ar·i·um (ŏ'shə-nār'ē-əm) *n.*, *pl.* —*i·ums* or —*i·a* (—ē-ə). A large aquarium for the study or display of marine life.

o·cea·naut (ŏ'shə-nōt', -nōt') *n.* See *aquanaut*.

o·cean·front (ŏ'shən-frŭnt') *n.* Land bordering an ocean: *Condominiums crowd the oceanfront.* —*attributive.* Often used to modify another noun: *oceanfront cottages; oceanfront promenades.*

o·cean·go·ing (ŏ'shən-gō'ing) *adj.* Made or used for ocean voyages.

O·ce·an·i·a (ŏ'shē-ān'ē-ə, -ā'nē-ə, -ā'nē-ə). The islands of the southern, western, and central Pacific Ocean, including Melanesia, Micronesia, and Polynesia. The term is sometimes extended to encompass Australia, New Zealand, and the Malay Archipelago. —*O·ce·an'i·an* *adj.* & *n.*

o·ce·an·ic (ŏ'shē-ān'ik) *adj.* 1. Of or relating to the ocean: *"Like many oceanic islands, Bermuda was originally free of all mammals except the bat"* (Dwight Holing). 2. Produced by or living in an ocean, especially in the open sea rather than in shallow coastal waters. 3. Resembling an ocean in expanse; vast: *oceanic steppes.*

O·ce·a·nid (ŏ-sē-ā-nīd) *n.*, *pl.* **O·ce·an·i·des** (ŏ'sē-ān'-i-dēz'). *Greek Mythology.* Any of the ocean nymphs believed to be the daughters of Oceanus and Tethys. [Greek *ōkeanis*, *ōkeanid-*, from *Ōkeanos*, Oceanus.]

o·cean·og·ra·phy (ŏ'shə-nŏg'rə-fē) *n.* *Abbr.* *oceanog.* The exploration and scientific study of the ocean and its phenomena. Also called *oceanology*. —*o·cean·og'ra·pher* *n.* —*o·cean·o·graph'ic* (ŏ'shə-nə-grāf'ik), *o·cean·o·graph'i·cal* *adj.* —*o·cean·o·graph'i·cal·ly* *adv.*

o·cean·ol·o·gy (ŏ'shə-nŏl'ə-jē) *n.* See *oceanography*. —*o·cean·o·log'ic* (ŏ'shə-nə-lŏj'ik), *o·cean·o·log'i·cal* (—i-kəl) *adj.* —*o·cean·o·log'i·cal·ly* *adv.* —*o·cean·ol'ogist* *n.*

ocean perch *n.* See *rosefish*.

O·cean·side (ŏ'shən-sīd'). A city of southern California north-northwest of San Diego. It is a seaside resort and trade center.

ocean sunfish *n.* A marine fish (*Mola mola*) with a large globular body, found in warm and temperate seas. Also called *mola*.

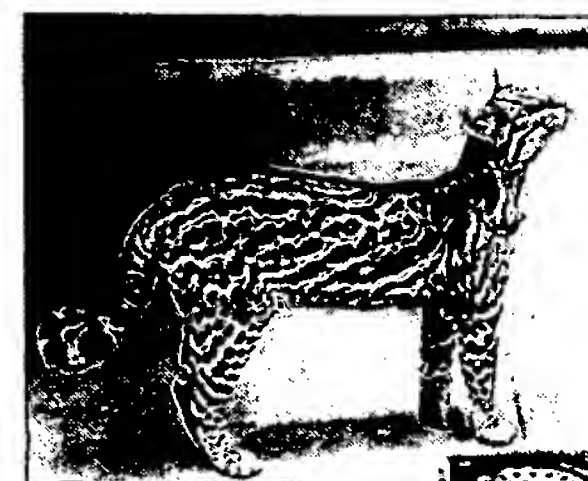
O·ce·a·nus (ŏ-sē-ā-nəs) *n.* *Greek Mythology.* A Titan god of the outer sea encircling the earth and the father of the Oceanides and the river gods.

oc·el·lat·ed (ŏs'ə-lā'tīd, ŏ'sə-, ŏ-sēl'ā-) also **oc·el·late** (—lāt') *adj.* 1. Having an ocellus or ocelli. 2. Resembling an ocellus. 3. Having spots. [Latin *ocellātus*, having little eyes, from *ocellus*, diminutive of *oculus*, eye. See OCELLUS.] —*oc'el·lat'ion* *n.*

o·cel·lus (ŏ-sēl'əs) *n.*, *pl.* **o·cel·li** (ŏ-sēl'i'). 1. A small simple eye, found in many invertebrates, usually consisting of a few sensory cells and a single lens. 2. A marking that resembles an eye, as on the tail feathers of a male peacock; an eyespot. [Latin, diminutive of *oculus*, eye. See *ok'-* in Appendix.] —*o·cel'lar* (ŏ-sēl'ər) *adj.*

oc·e·lot (ŏs'ə-lŏt', ŏ'sə-) *n.* A nocturnal wildcat (*Felis pardalis* or *Leopardus pardalis*) of the brush and forests of the southwest United States and Central and South America, having a grayish or yellow coat with black spots. [French, from Nahuatl *ocelotl*.]

o·cher or **o·chre** (ŏ'kər) *n.* 1. Any of several earthy mineral oxides of iron occurring in yellow, brown, or red and used as pigments. 2. *Color.* A moderate orange yellow, from moderate or deep orange to moderate or strong yellow. [Middle English *oker*,



ocelot
Felis pardalis

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ā pay	ou out
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ē pet	ū cut
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ō pot	zh vision
ō toe	ə about, item
ō paw	♦ regionalism

Stress marks: ' (primary);
' (secondary), as in
dictionary (dīk'shə-nēr'ē)